

American National Standard (ANSI) D16.1-2007, 7th Edition Definitions

CODE	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	INCLUSIONS	EXCLUSIONS
2.2.27	Pedalcycle	A pedalcycle is a non-motorized other road vehicle propelled by pedaling.	— Bicycle, tricycle, unicycle, pedalcar	
2.2.35	Occupant	An occupant is any person who is part of a transport vehicle.		
2.2.36	Pedestrian	A pedestrian is any person who is not an occupant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Person on foot — Person walking, running, jogging, hiking, sitting or lying within the trafficway or on private property, etc. — Persons in buildings — Person on personal conveyance (See 2.2.6.1) — A person ejected from a transport vehicle who has come to rest in the trafficway during a prior unstabilized situation and struck in a second or subsequent unstabilized situation is considered a pedestrian. 	— A person ejected from a transport vehicle during one unstabilized situation is still considered an occupant and not a pedestrian for the purposes of that unstabilized situation
2.2.39	Pedalcyclist	A pedalcyclist is any occupant of a pedalcycle in-transport.		
2.2.41	Non-Motorist	A non-motorist is any person other than a motorist.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Pedestrians — Occupants of motor vehicles not in-transport — Occupants of transport vehicles other than motor vehicles 	
2.2.42	Traffic Unit	A traffic unit is a land vehicle or a pedestrian.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Motor vehicles in-transport (See 2.2.34), motor vehicles not in-transport (See 2.2.34.1), railway trains — Pedestrians and pedalcyclists — Other non-motorists 	
2.2.6.1	Personal Conveyance	A personal conveyance is a device, other than a transport device, used by a pedestrian (See 2.2.36) for personal mobility assistance or recreation. These devices can be motorized or human powered, but not propelled by pedaling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) Rideable toys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Roller skates, in-line skates — Skateboard — Skates — Baby Carriage — Scooter — Toy Wagon 2.) Motorized rideable toys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Motorized skateboard — Motorized toy car 3.) Devices for personal mobility assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Segway-style device — Motorized and non-motorized wheelchair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Golf cart — Low Speed Vehicle (LSVs) (See 2.2.7.1) — Go-carts — Minibike — "Pocket" motorcycle — Motor scooter — Moped (See 2.2.9.4)
2.3.1	Injury	An injury is bodily harm to a person.		— Effects of diseases such as stroke, heart attack, diabetic coma, epileptic seizure
2.3.2	Fatal Injury	A fatal injury is any injury that results in death. (See 3.1.3)		
2.3.3	Fatality	A fatality is any death resulting from a fatal injury. (See 3.1.3)		

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2.3.4	Incapacitating Injury	An incapacitating injury is any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Severe laceration — Broken or distorted limb — Skull or chest injury — Abdominal injury — Unconsciousness at or when taken from the accident scene — Unable to leave the accident scene without assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Momentary unconsciousness
2.3.5	Nonincapacitating Evident Injury	A nonincapacitating evident injury is any injury, other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene of the accident in which the injury occurred.		
2.3.6	Possible Injury	A possible injury is any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal injury, incapacitating injury or nonincapacitating evident injury.		
3.1.2	Categories	<p>There are five mutually exclusive categories for classification of injured persons. In order of precedence, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — person with fatal injury — person with incapacitating injury — person with nonincapacitating evident injury — person with possible injury — person with no injury 		
3.1.3	Time of Classification	Injuries should be classified on the basis of conditions at the scene of the accident. The single exception to this rule applies to fatal injuries. If any injury results in death within a specified period after the road vehicle accident in which the injury occurred, the injury classification should be changed to fatal injury. For general use in the administration of highway safety programs, the specified period is 30 days. This 30-day fatality counting rule is suitable for most applications, but other fatality counting rules are sometimes needed to meet specialized requirements. A 12-month rule for counting fatalities is used under World Health Organization procedures adopted for vital statistics reporting in the United States. Experience indicates that, of the deaths from motor vehicle accidents which occur within 12 months of those accidents, about 99.5 percent occur within 90 days and about 98.0 percent occur within 30 days.		